

BRITISH CONTINUE
TO PUSH FORWARD

Advance Average Distance of 600
Yards Over Mile and Half
Line in Ancre Region.

MEET LITTLE OPPOSITION

Berlin, for First Time, Admits
Withdrawal Along Eleven-Mile
Front During Past Month.

(By Associated Press.)
The announcement of the British War Office of the withdrawal of the German forces along an eleven-mile front on both sides of the River Ancre, in France, is admitted by the Berlin War Office for the first time.

The ground was "voluntarily and systematically evacuated" and the defense placed in another prepared line," says Berlin, which adds that the movement "remained concealed from the enemy."

Again the British have further pushed forward their line to the north of the Ancre, and again, apparently, without much opposition from the Germans.

The latest point of retreat of the Germans as reported by the London War Office is north of Miraumont, where over a front of a mile and a half the British advanced an average distance of 600 yards.

That the Germans in their retreat during the last month have offered little or no opposition seems evident from the British communication, which says that during that period only 2,132 Germans were made prisoner.

GERMANS CAPTURED

FROM BRITISH TRENCHES

In the Somme region, the Germans, after a heavy bombardment, launched raiding attacks against British trenches at Ablaincourt and Hamcourt, and at each place succeeded in penetrating the British trenches. They later were expelled, according to London.

Berlin records the repulse of a strong British attack east of Soissons, while Paris reports a similar success on the front of a German trench in the region of Tahn.

On none of the other fronts has any battle of great proportions been in progress. The Russian counterattacks against the Austro-Hungarian forces who captured positions in the Jaikov-Kimpolung sector, near the Rumanian Bukovina border, resulted in the recapture of several of the positions, according to Petrograd. Attacks north of the Jacoben-Kimpolung road failed.

In the Tivris region the British are busy on the levels of the Turks, according to an official announcement made in the British House of Commons. The Ottoman forces, retreating from Kut-el-Amara, would reach Bagdad a disordered mob, it was asserted.

A single German airplane has dropped bombs on the levels of the Turks, on the island of Thasos, off the Korean coast of England. A woman was slightly injured.

The reports of the last twenty-four hours show five additional ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 7,757, have been sunk in the unrestricted submarine warfare.

GERMAN REPORT ON SINKING

OF ONE OF DUTCH SHIPS

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, March 1.—(Via Saxville.)—An official statement issued by the sinking of the seven Dutch steamers recently by a German submarine, says: "A German submarine on February 6 encountered the Dutch steamer Jacatra, thirty miles west of the Scilly Islands. The Jacatra carried grain for the Dutch government and was proceeding to Rotterdam. As the period of grace for neutral ships had not elapsed, the steamer was allowed to go along, but was strongly advised to return, abandon the barred zone and proceed for Holland by the northeastern route. The captain of the Jacatra was given a plan of the barred zone."

"In spite of the warning, the steamer continued her voyage in the direction of the English Channel. The steamer touched at the British port of Dartmouth or Falmouth. As a consequence, she was among the Dutch steamers which left these ports on February 22, and was sunk near the Scilly Islands."

RETREATING TURKISH

FORCE IS SCATTERED

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 1.—The remnants of the Turkish force retreating from Kut-el-Amara have been completely scattered, according to information given out in the House of Commons today. The Turks, it was said, would reach Bagdad only as a disordered mob. The British continued the pursuit of the Turks on the Tigris front throughout Tuesday. It is announced officially.

AIRPLANE DROPS BOMBS

ON ENGLISH TOWN

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 1.—A hostile airplane dropped bombs to-day on Broadstairs, it is announced officially.

FEAR GERMAN RAIDER

SANK HALIFAX SCHOONER

(By Associated Press.)

HALIFAX, N. S., March 1.—Pears that the Halifax schooner Bessie A. Crooks may have been sunk by a German raider or wrecked in southern waters, were expressed by the owners to-day. The schooner, registering 150 tons, carried a cargo of fish from St. Johns, N. F., to Pernambuco, and left the Brazilian port on January 26 for Barbados. She has not since been reported.

The Crooks was in command of Captain F. L. Wally, and carried a crew of six men.

EXTENSIVE MINE FIELDS

ALONG TYRRHENIAN COAST

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Extensive mine fields for the protection of Italian commerce have been proclaimed in effect.

(Continued on Second Page.)

"Bone-Dry" Amendment
Is Retained in Bill

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The conference report on the post-office appropriation bill, including the "bone-dry" prohibition amendment, was adopted to-night by the House. The Senate is expected to take similar action to-morrow or Saturday, and the measure will go to the President for his signature.

The bill had hung fire in conference because the House conferees refused to accept the pneumatic tube provision, and once all hope of an agreement had been abandoned.

Under this provision pneumatic tube contracts in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis are to be continued for another year.

Under the Reed amendment, which prohibits importation of liquor into any prohibition State, about one-third of the United States will be added to the "bone-dry" area.

ISSUES GRAVE WARNING
OF SHORTAGE OF FOOD

Whether War or Peace Comes, Federal Reserve Bank Sees Hungry World.

APPEAL IS SENT TO BANKERS

Must Aid Farmers to Diversify, Planting Food Rather Than Money Crops—Says Railroad Situation Has Been "Badly Muddled."

Grave warning of a food shortage, whether the war ends or not, features the monthly circular of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, issued yesterday. The subject matter of the circular is considered of such gravity that an appeal is made to the directors of all banks in the district to take such action as in their judgment may be best calculated to counteract the situation.

The circular contains several elaborate tables showing the enormous shortage in the crops of last year as compared with the previous year. Out of the big staple foods, rice is the only one to gain in production. This condition not only exists in the United States, but is true all over the world. The United States crops not only were smaller for the year 1916, but were smaller in most cases than the average for the previous five years. Tables showing the live stock in this country on January 1 are also given. These show that there has been an extremely small gain over 1915 in cattle and swine and a decrease in sheep. At the same time the population of the country has increased by nearly 10,000,000, making considerably more to feed.

SHORT OF FOOD

Whether war continues or peace comes quickly, in either event, there will be a hungry world short of food, the circular says. It continues:

"The probabilities are that peace will make the greater demands upon the food supplies of countries not yet out of war. Production could not get under way quickly enough in the war-ridden countries, and there would then be no insurmountable difficulties in general distribution. The food and the people could be brought together—we have the food. This country may have even greater demands made upon its food supplies. Therefore, what we must consider and prepare for is the matter is a serious one for us as it now stands, and we shall be compelled to learn both economy and production."

The crisis of the letter is the appeal to bankers to urge upon farmers the tremendous importance of diversifying their crops and giving for this year at least the place of first importance to foodstuffs.

"What will it profit the farmer to raise a money crop if the money has to go for food and other necessities made more costly by high prices for food? As it now appears, foodstuffs will be the money crop."

Farmers of North and South Carolina are warned of the impending arrival of the boll weevil. The march of this pest, it is pointed out, is as inexorable as the march of the sun. There, then, the circular says, will be greatly influenced by the measures taken to meet the oncoming evil. An article on preparation to meet the pest has been prepared by David R. Coker, of Hartsville, S. C., a director in the bank, for distribution. Mr. Coker advises the farmers that the pest will be greatly influenced by the measures taken to meet the oncoming evil. An article on preparation to meet the pest has been prepared by David R. Coker, of Hartsville, S. C., a director in the bank, for distribution. Mr. Coker advises the farmers that the pest will be greatly influenced by the measures taken to meet the oncoming evil.

TRANSPORTATION SITUATION

"MUDDLED DREADFULLY"

The circular closes with two paragraphs on transportation, which are as follows:

"The subject of transportation is so intimately tied up with every industry in this country, and is so vitally connected with the subject of this letter, that it would fail of its object if we did not appeal for the expenditure of equal thought and energy upon the improvement of transportation and the creation of additional facilities, and for action towards that end."

"Wherever the fault may lie, and without assuming to place the blame, it is clear that the whole subject has been muddled dreadfully, and calls aloud for remedy. The country is being throttled. Whatever the power of production and manufacture, the output of both is limited by transportation facilities. A change of policy is imperative."

"DRYS" LOSE IN TEXAS

House Defeats Resolution Calling for Submission of Question to People of State.

AUSTIN, TEX., March 1.—The House of the Texas Legislature to-day defeated finally a resolution calling for submission of the prohibition question to the people of the State.

The House had been in session since Tuesday, trying to obtain attendance of a full membership.

HOPING TO AVOID
AN EXTRA SESSION

Republican Leaders Join Democrats in Suppressing Dilatory Tactics in Senate.

VOTE ON NAVAL BILL TO-DAY

Agreement Ratified After Colleagues Appeal to La Follette to Give His Approval.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 1.—With Republican leaders joining the Democrats in suppressing dilatory tactics, and hopes high for avoiding an extra session of Congress, the Senate adjourned near midnight to-night, under an agreement to vote finally on the \$500,000,000 naval bill at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The agreement was formally ratified after Senator La Follette, on whose attitude hinges the possibility of clearing legislative congestion before March 3, was induced by other Republicans to give his approval.

The Wisconsin senator would not consent to an agreement to have the armed neutrality bill passed to-night by the House taken up to-morrow before the vote on the naval bill. The plan now is to take up the armed neutrality bill late to-morrow, and pass it before adjournment.

There still were some Republican Senators insisting upon an extra session, who refused to concede that the army and sundry civil appropriation measures and the conference report on the post-office bill would be permitted to pass.

DANIELS URGES PASSAGE

OF BIG NAVAL BILL

Senator Daniels appeared on the Senate floor and urged until a late hour, conferring with Senators and urging the passage of the big naval bill.

The Democrats, it was said, would be satisfied with the passage of the naval and armed neutrality bills, hoping that the President would call an extra session of Congress late in the spring or early in the summer to clear up the rest of the congressional tariff, if indeed a special session might not be required earlier.

It was planned at one time to force an all-night session and to take up the Senate armed neutrality bill after midnight. That proposal was put aside when Republican leaders began to clear up the rest of the congressional tariff, if indeed a special session might not be required earlier.

Before negotiations for an agreement on the naval bill were begun, Senator Swanson appealed to Republican leaders to desert from what he believed to be a dilatory tactic to prevent passage of the measure. Many questions asked by Senators Weeks and Lodge regarding minor items prompted his statement.

DISCLAIM INTENTION

TO JOIN IN FILIBUSTER

Senators Weeks and Lodge disclaimed any intention to filibuster, and said they hoped the bill will pass before adjournment.

"But," added Senator Lodge, "there is a very strong sentiment on this side, with which I am in sympathy, that Congress should be in session soon after March 4. Congress ought not to be temporarily abolished. In this grave situation the whole government—not merely a part of it—ought to be here. But I am not aware of any filibuster against this bill."

Representative Bennett read to the House to-day a notice sent to all House Democrats by the Democratic whip, announcing that "it is likely there will be an extra session of the Sixty-fifth Congress called for March 6. If so, it is very important that you be ready at a moment's notice and be on hand at the opening of the session. This is really important."

(Signed) THOMAS M. BENNETT, Democratic Whip; J. N. GARNER, J. A. MADAM, Assistant Whips.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Shot to Death After Confessing He Had Attacked Six-Year-Old Girl.

(By Associated Press.)

MEIGS, GA., March 1.—Linton Clinton, a young negro, released from the county chain gang yesterday, was lynched here to-day after he had confessed, it is reported, to assaulting a six-year-old white girl.

He was apprehended by two farmers, who started with him to the Thomasville jail. A small body of men overtook them in an automobile, seized Clinton, tied him to a tree and shot him to death.

EARNS 100.15 PER CENT

Standard Oil Company of Indiana Reports Net Profits of \$30,043,614 in 1916.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, March 1.—Net profits of \$29,042,514, equal to 100.15 per cent on its \$30,000,000 capital stock, were earned by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana for the year ending December 31, 1916, according to its statement submitted to the stockholders at their annual meeting to-day at White Hall. The company compared with net profits of \$18,998,276 in 1915, equal to 53.32 per cent on the stock.

The Fifth of March

Nineteen-Seventeen

is a date that will live in history.

The second inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States will be an occasion whose solemn importance can only be compared to the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Hundreds of thousands of Americans from every State in the Union will go to Washington for the ceremony.

Are you going to the inauguration? For the guidance of visitors to the capital, the United States Geological Survey has issued a free map of the city of Washington. This map is official, and an accurately drawn that the engineers' field notes showed the houses in the basement park. The size of the map is 15x14 inches.

Whether you are going to the inauguration or not you are interested in the capital of the United States—you want a copy of this map. It is free. It will be mailed to you on receipt of a 2-cent stamp for return postage. Address: THE TIMES-DISPATCH INFORMATION BUREAU, Richmond, Va.

HOUSE PASSES BILL
FOR ARMING SHIPS

Does Not Extend, However, Power Asked by Wilson to Use "Other Instrumentalities."

VOTE ON MEASURE. 403 TO 13

Display of Patriotic Nonpartisanship Unprecedented Since Beginning of War.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A bill to empower the President to arm merchant ships, but not extending the authority he requested to use "other instrumentalities" in defending American rights against the submarine menace, was passed by the House to-night by a vote of 403 to 13.

Speaker Clark announced the vote amid enthusiastic applause and cheering.

Opposition to the bill had faded during the day before patriotic appeals from leaders on both sides of the House, and when the roll was called only nine Republicans, three Democrats and the Socialist voted in the negative. They were:

Republicans—Benedict of California; Cary, of Wisconsin; Cooper, of Wisconsin; Davis, of Minnesota; Helgeson, of North Dakota; Lindbergh, of Minnesota; Nelson, of Wisconsin; Stafford, of Wisconsin; and Wilson, of Illinois.

Democrats—Decker, of Missouri; Shackelford, of Missouri; and Sherwood, of Ohio.

Socialist—London, of New York.

The measure was sent over to the Senate, where it is expected the Senate committee's bill, approved by the President, and authorizing not only the arming of ships, but the employment of "other instrumentalities," will be substituted.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

REJECTED BY HOUSE

All proposed amendments to the measure except those added in committee were rejected by the House under an avalanche of votes. Never since questioning services with the European war began to agitate the House almost three years ago has there been such a display of patriotic nonpartisanship as was witnessed to-day in the chamber.

Democrats and Republicans, even most of the members who heretofore have aligned themselves with the extreme, pacifist group, joined in fighting for the bill. Representative Bailey, of Pennsylvania, generally recognized as reflecting the views of W. J. Bryan, voted in the affirmative. Both Democratic Leader Kitchin, who heretofore has been one of the administration's preparedness plans, and Republican Leader Mann, whose utterances often have been strongly opposed to the President's international policies in many particulars, voted for the measure, the latter supporting it in a vigorous speech.

From the time the vote for consideration of the bill was brought up in the House, shortly after noon, until the final roll call was taken, ten hours later, the result never was in doubt.

Predictions that the negative vote would exceed a dozen were frequently heard.

DETERMINED FIGHT

MADE BY OPPONENTS

Led by Representatives Cooper, of Wisconsin, and Campbell, of Kansas, both Republicans, opponents of the measure made a determined fight. They were not successful on any of the specific objections. Representative Cooper based his position on the contention that the bill would authorize discrimination against Germany, in that it would permit the arming of ships carrying munitions to the allies; also that hearing such ships the United States would commit itself to a war.

Representative Campbell contended that passage of the bill would be equivalent to surrender by Congress of its right to make war. A little group of avowed pacifists opposed unilaterally the use of arms for any reason, but played only a small part in the fight.

The House leaders, expecting the Senate to pass its bill as a substitute, say they can put through the Senate bill if it comes to them.

The House bill, besides eliminating the phrase "other instrumentalities," also carries a committee amendment which would prohibit the arming of munition ships under the war-risk fund, to which the President is authorized to transfer a part of the \$100,000,000 derived from the bond issue.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONGRESS TO GIVE
PRESIDENT POWERDay's Developments at Capital
in Connection With German Issue

President Wilson, in response to Senate resolution, establishes authenticity of Zimmermann note, proposed German-Japanese-Mexican alliance against the United States.

President's message to Senate says transmission of further information "at the present time" would be incompatible with the public interest.

Japanese and Mexican embassies emphatically deny any complicity in the plot.

House, by a vote of 403 to 13, adopts bill authorizing President to arm ships and protect American rights at sea. Leaders plan to amend measure before enactment to give President full powers he requested.

Consideration of armed neutrality resolution still blocked in the Senate. Administration leaders plan vote to-day.

The main section of the Flood bill, as approved by the House, reads: "That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to supply merchant ships, the property of citizens of the United States and bearing American registry, with defensive arms, and also with the necessary ammunition and means of making use of them in defense against unlawful attacks; and that he be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to protect such ships and the citizens of the United States against unlawful attack while in their lawful and peaceful pursuits on the high seas."

Other sections of the bill provide an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the bill and authorize a bond issue to supply the necessary funds.

President Officially
Admits Authenticity
of German Plot NoteTransmits Report to Senate
Through Lansing That
Evidence Is in Possession
of Government.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Wilson to-night, in response to the Senate's call, laid before that body official information that the United States government is in possession of evidence which establishes the authenticity of the sensational document which disclosed how Germany intrigued to ally Mexico and Japan with her to war on this country.

In response to the resolution, the President transmitted a report from Secretary Lansing establishing that the evidence has come to the possession of the United States within the last week, and that the authenticity of Foreign Minister Zimmermann's instructions to German Minister von Eckhardt, in Mexico, are established as revealed by the Associated Press.

The President's reply to the Senate resolution and Secretary Lansing's report are as follows: "To the Senate:

"In response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on March 1, 1917, requesting the President to furnish the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whatever information he has concerning the note published in the press of this date purporting to have been sent January 19, 1917, by the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the German minister to Mexico, I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State, which has my approval.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

"Washington, March 1, 1917."

LANSING SAYS EVIDENCE

IS IN POSSESSION OF U. S.

"To the President:

"The resolution adopted by the United States Senate on March 1, 1917, requesting that that body be furnished, if not incompatible with the public interest, whatever information he has concerning the note published in the press of this date purporting to have been sent January 19, 1917, by the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the German minister to Mexico, I have the honor to state that the government is in possession of evidence which establishes the fact that the note referred to is authentic, and that it is in possession of the government of the United States, and that the evidence was procured by this government during the present week, but that it is, in my opinion, incompatible with the public interest to send to the Senate at the present time any further information in possession of the government of the United States relative to the note mentioned in the resolution of the Senate.

"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

"Department of State.

"Washington, March 1, 1917."

REFERRED TO FOREIGN

RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The Senate, without comment, ordered the report and letter printed and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Adoption of the resolution asking for the information came at the close of a day of solemn debate, which reached a climax with Republican Senators joining Democrats in condemning the attitude of Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who declared the story of the plot was given out by the government to affect public opinion, and insisted upon asking the President whether the representative of any intelligent nation at the time of the attack on the Lusitania would have been so indiscreet as to reveal the government's secret.

Senator Fall, Republican, said he did not wonder that the President decided to reach public opinion through the press, in view of the attitude of members of the Senate, who ought to be his advisers.

The subject came up soon after the Senate assembled, and engrossed attention nearly all day, in spite of the mass of legislation awaiting action. Senators on both sides of the chamber expressed amazement at the disclosure, and declared if it were true the Senate should be informed.

Senator Swanson, the fourth Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, announced that he had been authorized by the President to say that the note from German Foreign Minister Zimmermann to the German minister at Mexico City, ordering and authorizing the plot, was "substantially" correct, as published.

PRESIDENT IS ASKED

AS TO AUTHENTICITY

Senator Lodge at once moved that the President be asked to inform the Senate whether the Zimmermann note was authentic and to furnish any other information about it not incompatible with the public interest. This was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, which soon reported it favorably with minor amendments.

Chairman Stone, having been voted down by his committee, carried to the floor the fight to learn how the note came into the government's possession. He insisted that if any of the nations at war had furnished it, the Senate and the country should know it, and proposed an amendment embodying the question.

During the long debate that followed Senator Hoke Smith made a suggestion, the importance of which was promptly recognized, and which served to overcome the doubts of many Senators as to the propriety of questioning the President in regard to so grave a matter, on which he had not seen fit to communicate voluntarily.

The Georgia Senator pointed out that for the executive, on his own initiative, to send such a document as the Zimmermann note might be construed as a request for action, whereas he probably would be gratified to have it in the Senate's hands at its own request.

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SMITH'S SUBSTITUTE

ADOPTED IN SENATE

The Senator offered the following as a substitute for the resolution and amendment:

"Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish to the Senate whatever information he has concerning the note published in the press of this date purporting to have been sent January 19, 1917, by the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the German minister to Mexico, which, in his opinion, is not incompatible with the public interest."

The discussion closed with a speech by Senator Stone defending his position. He said the resolution before the Senate was not introduced by the President, and that the President could take care of himself. He added that he felt himself that he holds me in higher esteem than some of the trucklers who come and bow and say, 'What do you wish?'

Senator Stone concluded by saying he would be glad to accept Senator Smith's substitute. The substitute was adopted without a recorded vote.

PENSION FUND IN EFFECT

Episcopal Clergymen Retiring at Age of Sixty-Eight or More Will Receive at Least \$800.

(By Associated Press.)